

MURDERED IN A GAMBLING HELL.

**TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN
COLUMBIA ON SUNDAY.**

**HOWARD ALLEN SHOT BY ED
SMITH.**

Columbia, Sept 23.—Howard Allen, a well known young man who has for some time been engaged in "sporting life," was tonight shot and killed by Ed Smith, a visiting and unknown "sport." Allen was a popular young man, and lived here all his life. He was about 26 years of age, married, and leaves a wife and three small children. His father was a well known engineer on the Columbia, Oberaw and Anderson road. When a lad Allen played base ball for the Mechanics and other teams here; generally he pitched. Later on he was time keeper at the Southern Railway, and two or three years ago he went into the "sporting" business, and was a manager or assistant in one of the gambling places here. He was a clever, open handed and well-mannered young man. He never drank or showed any bad habits, except that he made his living out of the card room, but he had the reputation of being a straight player, and would allow no underhand business about his place, and it was because of his ordering Smith to keep away from his place that he was killed.

Smith has been in Columbia for some little time. He is of a rather florid complexion, and wears eye glasses.

The story of the killing is that Allen met Smith at the door and told him that he was not wanted in the place and to get away. They had some words, when Smith started down the steps he called back at Allen and Allen said something to him, whereupon Smith fired at Allen. The bullet struck Allen in the stomach with deadly effect. Smith, in turning around on the steps lost his balance and fell. He jumped up and ran down the street without his hat and, going down Plain street turned into Assembly and soon caught a hack. He made the hackman take him, at the point of a pistol, and was going down Assembly street, when intercepted by Policeman Dowie. The Police Station had been advised of shooting, and telephone messages had been sent out to all the men to keep on the lookout for Smith, and when Policeman Dowie saw the hack coming at full tilt, he ordered it stopped at the point of his pistol, and Smith surrendered and was taken to jail. He made no statement tonight.

Allen lived for a while. Dr. Kendall and Dr. Gibbs were called in and did what little could be done, and Mrs. Allen was sent for and reached the scene just as the young man was dying. In his statement Allen said that he had been shot by Smith. When the doctor came to him he was told that he could not live, and when told that he could not live he said it was awful and spoke to his friend Mr. Brooks Harley, and begged him to take care of his wife and family. Allen was conscious to the very last, and spoke to his friend, Mr. Harley, and when his wife came, spoke to her and told her that his end was near and embraced her. Mr. Harley in talking about the affair said that he had received a letter several days ago warning him against Smith, Sims and McElroy. It is stated that the three men were crooks, and were coming here to go into the policy business and to beware of them. The three went to the place together, but Smith was ahead of the others, and the encounter was between him and Allen, Sims and McElroy being further down the stairs, and all of them were denied admission to the rooms.

The mother of Allen was sent for, but arrived at the rooms after the death of her son.

The police tonight arrested a man named Langford, who is held to await developments and will be asked to quit the city.

New York, Sept 22.—A Habana dispatch to the Evening Post today says: "The lawyers who are defending Estes G. Rathbone, the former director general of posts now on bail, have asked the authorities here for the indictment and extradition of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Joseph L. Bristow. He is charged with being technically more culpable than Rathbone because he permitted the payment of salaries of Mr. Rathbone's coachman, footman and gardener out of the Cuban treasury until the end of May, after asking that Rathbone be prosecuted for this offense. This is taken here as a sign that Rathbone will fight the administration to the bitter end."

New Orleans, Sept 23.—Edward Gaerly, an insane negro giant was killed this morning in Algiers after a thrilling hour. He woke up his black room mate, forced him to strip and out his throat, saying he was going to die and wanted to take Montgomery along. The negro was pursued by Corporal Coman and the police, but when an attempt to capture him was made he took the officers' clubs away from them and made a furious onslaught, nearly killing the corporal. The police used pistols but the bullets missed. With the aid of citizens, however, they beat him with clubs and other weapons until he was pounded to death. His negro victim and Corporal Coman will recover.

At Work in Galveston.

**IT WILL TAKE 30 DAYS
TO REMOVE DEBRIS.**

Galveston, Sept 23.—Several times since the storm rain has come, but fortunately for the thousands of people living in wholly or partly unroofed houses the showers have been light and of brief duration. At a meeting of the general committee held today a resolution was passed that some member of the committee should take charge of the removal of the debris without compensation and Jens Molter, a prominent ship broker, was appointed to that duty.

A committee from the city council appeared before the central committee today to confer with reference to obtaining funds to maintain the police, fire, water and other necessary departments of the city government. The central committee appointed a sub-committee to request Gov Sayers to come to Galveston to confer in regard to this and other pressing matters. Gov Sayers has telegraphed that he will leave Austin for Galveston tomorrow night.

The transportation committee has been advised that the railroad lines leading out of Houston will honor no more requests for free transportation.

Distribution of pay checks commenced today and about \$3,600 was paid out. This covers about 70 per cent. of the pay rolls at \$1.50 per day for the forces employed clearing the streets of debris and dead bodies. In all about 40 bodies were taken from the ruins today. Tomorrow it is estimated that 2,500 men will be at work on the streets clearing the wreckage. Thirty days will be required to do the work.

The plan to erect homes for those who lost everything by the storm, so earnestly advocated by Miss Barton of the Red Cross society, is meeting with every encouragement. A large fund is to be raised for this purpose to be disbursed by direction of Miss Barton.

Two of the city banks were opened today cashing scrip for city laborers employed in cleaning street wreckage.

ACTIVE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

No Compromise For Aguinaldo—He Treats American Prisoners Very Kindly.

Manila, Sept 23.—The insurgent demonstrations last week prove to have been more extended than at first reported. From Cagayan and Isabela provinces and the northwestern districts of Luzon, come accounts of insurgent operations and American precautionary measures. Merchants in the province of Albay are getting their belongings to Manila as rapidly as possible, fearing that otherwise it will be burned by the insurgents.

At Iloilo there was considerable anxiety last week over an uprising should occur; but the insurgents there are increasing their activity and returning in white clothing to the garrison towns of the district. As a resumption of insurgent operations is considered quite probable the Americans there are taking the necessary steps. The American casualties in killed, wounded or missing during the last 10 days approach 100, including those at Siniloan at the east end of Laguna de Bay, where the insurgent after the engagement, delivered 10 bodies of our dead.

Documents captured in Manila, show that the insurgent activity in this vicinity were ordered by rebels here following instructions from the Hong Kong junta. Senor Buenasimino has received from Aguinaldo an answer regarding his peace proposals. Aguinaldo declines to consider them and declares that he is unwilling to agree to compromise.

The amnesty expired Sept 21 and the conditions that existed previously have been resumed.

Frightened to Death

Columbia, Sept 23.—Mrs. Thomas Seno, who lived at Gaston, about ten miles from here, was found dead in her own lot. There were slight bruises on her face and head, but it is not known whether she was killed by the young bull in the lot or was bruised after falling dead. The chances are she was hurt by the bull and died of fright. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

A perplexing question asked on the Galveston Cotton Exchange is, "Who will be held liable for the inability of the cotton brokers to deliver spot cotton contracts on the contract designated dates in Europe?" No satisfactory answer is forthcoming and complications of a grave character are expected. C. L. Bye, in charge of the temporary office of the Lloyd's, said: "The best legal advice will have to be sought in regard to this matter."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

Text of the Auswers Given to the Powers.

**Notes Were Brief But Clear
and to the Point.**

Washington, Sept 22.—The state department tonight made public the text of the notes addressed by it to the governments of Germany, Russia and China in answer to inquiries from them as to the attitude of the United States towards various phases of the Chinese problem. The forecasts of these notes made in the press appear to have been accurate, for although nowhere in the text is reference made to the withdrawal of the United States troops from China, the official statement issued by the navy department in advance of the publication of the notes bears out the prediction that the government finally has decided upon such a material reduction of its military force as will amount to a withdrawal of the army as an offensive instrument. This statement from the navy department, moreover, is full of significant phrases of a purpose on the part of the government to see to it that there is no subsequent attempt at territorial aggression on the part of any of the powers who already have declared themselves as willing to abide by the expressed determination of the United States to refrain from seizing upon Chinese territory, then the United States is to lose no right or privilege which it now enjoys by such action.

The notes themselves are brief, considering the importance of the topics treated. The Russian and Chinese answers being in the form of diplomatic memoranda, are short to a degree rarely seen in diplomatic exchange. But in both cases being complete responses and favorable to the inquirer, they will escape criticism on that score. The answer to the German note is carefully phrased as to soften the unqualified refusal of the United States government to make the punishment of the Chinese ringleaders a condition precedent to negotiations. Also it is noted that in the expression of a purpose to insist upon the ultimate and proper punishment of these offenders, the state department goes far beyond the German declaration on the subject. The announcement that the department intends immediately to begin, through Mr. Conger, conferences with Ching and Li Hung Chang, although distinctly making the fact that these are only preliminary to final negotiations, will have the effect to force the other powers to an immediate determination of their policies in this matter. The text of the correspondence follows: Chinese correspondence, Sept 18, 1900.

Proposal of the German government in regard to the delivery of the responsible authorities' recent crimes committed in Pekin and the reply of the United States thereto:

(1)
The imperial German charge d'affaires to the secretary of State.

(Translation)
Imperial German Embassy,
Washington, Sept 19, 1900

Mr. Secretary: By direction of the imperial chancellor I have the honor to respectfully communicate to your excellency the following:

The government of his majesty, the emperor, considers as a preliminary condition for entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese government a surrender of such persons as determined upon as being the first and real perpetrators of the crimes committed in Pekin against international law. The number of perpetrators who served as tools is too great; a wholesale execution would be adverse to the civilized conscience. Furthermore, circumstances would not allow that even the group of leaders could be completely ascertained. But the few among them whose guilt is notorious should be surrendered and punished. The representatives of the powers in Pekin will be in a position to make this investigation fully. The number first of those punished is of less importance than their character as principal instigators and leaders.

The government of his majesty, the emperor, believes that it can depend in this matter upon the concurrence of all the cabinets, for indifference towards the idea of justice expiation would be equivalent to indifference towards a repetition of the crime.

The government of his majesty, the emperor, therefore proposes to the interested cabinets that they request their respective representative in Pekin to designate the principal Chinese personages whose guilt in the instigation or execution of the crimes is beyond a doubt.

A similar communication is forwarded to the other interested cabinets. Requesting of your excellency a reply as soon as is practicable, I embrace this occasion to tender the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

Sternberg.

(2)
Acting Secretary Hill to the imperial charge d'affaires.

State Department,
Washington, Sept 21.

Sir: In response to your inquiry of the 18th inst as to the attitude of the government of the United States in regard to the punishment of the notable leaders in the crime committed in Pekin against international

law, I have the honor to make the following statement:

The government of the United States has from the outset proclaimed its purpose to hold to the uttermost accountability the responsible authors of any wrongs done in China to citizens of the United States and their interests as was stated in the government's circular communication to the powers of July 3 last. These wrongs have been committed not alone in Pekin but in many parts of the empire, and their punishment is believed to be an essential element of any effective settlement which shall prevent a recurrence of such outrages and bring about permanent safety and peace in China. It is thought, however, that no punitive measures can be so effective by way of reparation for wrongs suffered and as deterrent examples for the future as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme imperial authority itself, and it seems only just to China to do this and thus rehabilitate herself before the world. Believing thus and without abating in any wise its deliberate purpose to exact the fullest accountability from the responsible authors of the wrongs we have suffered in China, the government of the United States is not disposed, as a preliminary condition to entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese government, to join in a demand that said government surrender to the powers such persons as, according to the determination of the powers themselves, may be held to be the first and real perpetrators of these wrongs. On the other hand this government is disposed to hold that the punishment of the high responsible authors of these wrongs, not only in Pekin but throughout China, is essentially a condition to be embraced and provided for in the negotiations for a final settlement. It is the purpose of this government at the earliest practicable moment, to name its plenipotentiaries for negotiating a settlement with China, and in the meantime to authorize its minister in Pekin to enter forthwith into conference with the duly authorized representatives of the Chinese government with view to bringing about a preliminary agreement whereby the full exercise of the imperial power for the preservation of order and the protection of foreign life and the property throughout China, pending final negotiations with the powers, shall be assured.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

David J. Hill,
Acting Secretary.

Latest Development of the Chinese Entanglement.

Washington, Sept 24.—The position of the United States in China, as made known in the notes made public yesterday, is receiving the earnest consideration of the powers and their representatives. It is looked upon as a sort of turning point in the negotiations on which the alignment of the several countries will be determined and their programmes framed. There has been no word, however, from any of the governments concerning their view of the American position, and it is expected that some days will elapse before any new move is made. There is reason to believe that the American note was considered at Berlin yesterday by those chief in authority, but this has brought no positive developments thus far.

In accordance with the statement to Germany to the effect that the United States government is about to authorize Mr. Conger to enter forthwith into conference with the duly authorized representatives of the Chinese government with a view to bringing about a preliminary agreement. Acting Secretary of State Hill spent some time yesterday framing the directions of Mr. Conger.

In view of the peculiarly delicate nature of the task to be confided to Mr. Conger, this is a work requiring much thought. The language of the note professing to state what Mr. Conger is to do, is unusual and seems to indicate that he is really about to undertake to bring the powers and China together; in actuality he is to serve as mediator in part at least. He presumably will arrange with the Chinese representatives, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, as to the place where they are willing to meet the representatives of the powers to discuss a final settlement and try to fix up certain broad principles that shall govern the conference. This programme must be submitted to the powers to ascertain if they are willing to accept it. If so, then it may be that something in the nature of a joint international peace commission will deal with the Chinese representatives.

It is now understood that Gen. Chaffee's military force will be reduced to about 15,000 men. This contingent being specially known as a legation guard, will not be subject to the orders of any one save the United States minister resident, as made known through the senior military commander, either Gen. Chaffee or Gen. Wilson, probably the latter, and not being part of the allied military forces, will not be under the command of German Field Marshal Count von Waldersee. The orders for the reduction are still in process of perfection.

North Texas Flood.

**Rivers Higher Than Ever Before. Immense Damage to
Crops and Live Stock.**

Austin, Tex., Sept 24.—Gov Sayers wired tonight to all points south of here warning notices that the most terrific flood in the history of the Colorado river, which flows by this city, is now surging down through the monotonous gorges to the northwest of here and is expected at this place at midnight. The warning was sent out by Gov Sayers in response to the following telegraphic warning:

Goldthwaite, Sept 24.

To Gov Sayers:

Notify all towns on Colorado river and have towns notify country points that river is 10 feet higher than ever before known and is still rapidly rising. Very urgent.

Phil H. Clements,
State Representative.

The river has been rising very fast at Austin since 4 o'clock this afternoon and reports from Goldthwaite at 8 o'clock tonight say that water is still rapidly rising there. The rise at that point was reported to be 68 feet at dark. Along the Colorado water sheds very heavy rains have fallen during the past four days and the rise reported coming down now is 20 feet higher than the one that broke the Austin dam and wrecked the city's light and power plant last April. It is expected that the advance of this great rise will sweep by Austin about midnight and all parties in the lowlands to the south of the city and all points reached by either telegraph or telephone were communicated with by the governor with the warning to escape before the flood arrives. Great alarm is felt as to the result of the rise.

Gov Sayers left here tonight for Galveston to inspect the work being done there by the various relief committees.

Dallas, Tex., Sept 14.—The Trinity river is higher today than it has been since 1890, when it broke all records. The water tonight lacks only six feet of reaching the 1890 mark and is still rising. Owing to the heavy rains last night and yesterday on the Elm Fork, the West Fork and the Clear Fork all of them emptying into Trinity river above Dallas, the prospect is for the stream going past the 1890 mark some time tonight. No lives have been lost in the immediate vicinity of Dallas, but cotton and live stock, notably sheep and hogs, have suffered heavily. The county commissioners of Dallas county met today. They estimated the loss of county bridges at \$25,000 independent of the numerous small bridges and the street damages in the county of Dallas, which will be nearly as much. The item of damage to roads and bridges alone in the dozen or more counties affected in northern Texas will be about \$250,000.

A bulletin received here this afternoon from Fowler, in Bosque county, says: "Brazos river out of its banks; higher than in 12 years and going higher. Big rise will reach Waco tonight."

Fowler is 50 miles north of Waco.

Houston, Tex., Sept 24.—A special from Goldthwaite says there has been no loss of life but that the rise in the Colorado has swept all bridges away and destroyed cattle and crops. Many houses have been destroyed and a hundred families are homeless, though they escaped to the highlands.

A special from Llano says the Llano river, a tributary of the Colorado, is 17 feet above normal and has done much damage in the valleys. No loss of life is reported. Reports from various points in west and north Texas are to the effect that all the small streams are greatly swollen and are sending a large volume of water into the larger streams.

The town of Brownwood has not been seriously damaged by the overflow of Pease bayou nor have any lives been lost. The water flooded the town and some damage resulted from this cause. Trains will be running through tomorrow over both the Santa Fe and the Rio Grande. The rise in the Trinity has not yet reached the lower river and the people in the towns have been warned by the newspapers. There are few telegraph stations along the course of the Trinity and it is difficult to get reliable information of the damage done. The rise in the Brazos has reached Hearne and people in the bottoms have been warned that an overflow is possible but not probable. The greatest damage has been to cotton open in the fields.

Correspondents at all points in north Texas report this loss as heavy. The reports from west Texas are meagre as to damage done by the Neches river. The country is sparsely settled and it will be some days before accurate information is obtainable.

It is reported that 30 or 40 Italians employed on sheep ranches were drowned.

The emergency bags sent by a church society to Kansas soldiers in the Philippines contained among the necessities a box of Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, the well known cure for piles, injuries and skin diseases. The ladies took care to obtain the original Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve knowing that all the counterfeits are worthless. J. S. Hughes & Co.

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in time. Sold by druggists.**

Curiosities of Finance.

Not long ago we published an extract from the editorial columns of the New York Financial Chronicle which lamented the collapse of the industrial boom in this country and ascribed it to "Bryanism." In its correspondence from abroad, which is fact and not fiction, we showed that European countries, despite their gold standard, were in a very critical financial condition and yet no one outside a lunatic asylum would ascribe these monetary disturbances to "Bryanism." The Philadelphia Press, in its editorial trade review, of last Monday, says:

"While there has been a pause in trade here matters are worse abroad. Germany has had a devastating panic and is going through that 'dry rot' fall in quotations which is more trying than a crash. In Paris the exhibition has failed, and the consequences may be serious. England faces most serious difficulties in an increasing debt, decreasing gold supply, falling railroad dividends and a deficit in government postal savings banks which reaches \$2,510,000."

It is a common cry, in certain quarters, that Bryan's predictions in 1896 had been falsified. One main contention of his was amply vindicated, namely that prosperity could only come by an increase in the quantity of money in circulation. That increase, outside the government expenditures for war material, came in the shape of gold products, which neither party, in 1896, could foresee. No matter how the increase came, it arrived and with it, for some months, the prosperity in business such as we had. As the product diminished so did business slump.

But what we chiefly started out to demonstrate was the absurdity of the Financial Chronicle's declaration that the receding tide of business speculation and exploitation in this country came from "Bryanism." The same cause relatively that compelled declining prosperity in the United States also operated disastrously in Europe, where "Bryanism" is not, in any sense, a factor.

Meanwhile the Baltimore Manufacturer's Record, which has a pleasant trend toward Mexico just now, publishes a letter from our sister republic reciting its prosperous condition. Here is a significant paragraph:

"There has not been an enterprise started here in the past ten years that was properly managed but what has paid over 20 per cent on the capital invested. It can't be otherwise, as most of them are exempt from federal, state and municipal taxes. As the duty on the class of goods that they manufacture is high, they sell their goods from one-half to a cent a pound less than the imported goods; hence their profits are enormous."

It appears that while some of our gold standard American capitalists in eastern states are denouncing "the dishonest silver dollar" and clamoring for "sound currency," they are investing their money in Mexico which does not pretend to be a bimetallic but a silver country. Tired of hunting four per cent safe investments at home, they are chasing after 20 per cent ones in Mexico. With one breath, they sneer at the Mexican system of finance and, with another breath, they congratulate themselves that a silver country is near at hand for 20 per cent profits. If Mexico can so greatly prosper on a single silver basis, why should not the United States, in every way so superior, in population, energy, wealth and civilization, prosper on the double standard of both gold and silver with free coinage?

Of course, imperialism is the paramount issue in this campaign, but it is rather odd that Mexico should just now be an El Dorado for American and European investment. As Bryan said about the British and German loans taken in this country, "if we are so mightily prosperous why don't our moneyed men invest at home instead of sending their money abroad?" And what is a British and German loan at 4 per cent to a Mexican investment of 20 per cent?—Augusta Chronicle

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